

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Ex-Gov. Ross, of Texas, takes a position in the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Bryan. It is now Prof. Ross.

California proposes to spend \$1,000,000 in making a display of that state at the world's fair in 1893. That amount seems as extravagant as \$15,000, the amount that has been proposed, seems parsimonious for the great central state of Kansas.

The Atchison Patriot, casually observes that when Senator Ingalls retires from the senate the Republican side will not have an orator left that will rate above mediocrity. Comparatively speaking this is true, and more the pity that it is.

It is announced that "Old Hutch" has finally withdrawn from the active speculation on the Chicago market, having lost \$18,000,000 and saving only \$1,000,000. Now look out for another big flurry on the market. Hutch is the wisest fox in the thicket.

As a compromise candidate Mr. Peffer was more successful than Mr. Willits, though it is an open secret that the former was no more the choice of a majority of the party that elected him senator than was the latter as its candidate for governor. So much for method.

It is noticed that Mr. Vest is the first senator in Missouri since the days of Thomas H. Benton who has been honored with a third term—Kansas City Star.

It might also be noticed that he would never have been so honored by Missouri had he never been a member of the confederate congress.

The Seventh cavalry got out of its battles with the Indians only to be shaken up and have some of its members killed in a railway accident. There are no doubt some people superstitious enough to couple the two incidents together and associate the idea of retribution therewith.

Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey produce 63 per cent of the entire out-put of anthracite coal in the United States and Canada. The New England states produce 15 per cent; the western states 13 per cent; and Canada 3 per cent. The total product for 1889 was valued at \$65,718,165.

The Emporia Republican is planning itself over the claim that it started the ball to rolling which knocked Ingalls out of the box. Because a few weeks ago the Eagle claimed that its edition had crystallized in a deserved sinking up of the Republican party of Kansas our esteemed Emporia contemporary jeered us with jeers and scorned with a scoff our claims.

A man dropped dead in a church in Emporia the other day. Secretary Windom dropped dead at a banquet Thursday night. One hundred and seven men were killed in the twinkling of an eye in a coal mine in Pennsylvania Tuesday. And so on through every vocation and situation in life and every moment of time. Truly the prophet declared "In the midst of life we are in death."

According to the Western Tobacco Manufacturer there was manufactured last year 506,089,120 pounds of tobacco in the United States, or a little over eight pounds for every man, woman and child in the country, including the Indians and Alaskans. Add to this the quantity of liquors and narcotics consumed and the wonder is that the nation is not one great aggregation of stupefaction.

The Kansas City Star and other Missouri lionizing sheets are now busily advising the Kansas Alliance to swallow Grandmother Peffer, as he used to spell his name, and to in a general way "smooth it over and let it go." The Star assures them that the G. A. R. will bluster around awhile but submit in the end because Peffer was once a soldier himself. We often wonder what would become of Kansas but for these Missouri papers.

The total value of state produced in the United States in 1889, as shown by Bulletin No. 8, issued from the census bureau, was \$3,444,854. The total value of all state produced in 1889 is more than twice as great as that for 1879. About two-thirds of the total production is used for roofing purposes. The bulk of the state is quarried in the Atlantic coast states, from Maine to Georgia, though deposits have been discovered, at comparatively recent dates, in Arkansas, Utah and California. Slate is found now in twelve states of merchantable quality and paying quantities.

A reckless talker down east discussing the leadership of the Alliance in the next issue, says: "All this talk about Jerry Simpson is absurd. Jerry will go to the bottom pretty quick when he strikes Washington." There are folks even in Kansas who think the "no socks" gang will have spent its force long before Jerry reaches Washington—Kansas City Gazette.

Those credulous souls scouted the idea of Jerry's election, but they were fooled. Just as they are going to be undeceived in Congressman Simpson when he goes to Washington. The smart anglers who hope to catch Jerry Simpson, sock or no sock, don't want to bait their hooks for a sucker.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States fell dead. When Thursday night, where? In New York City. How? He was making a speech at a banquet. Where? At Delmonico's. Whose banquet? Some moneyed men's. Where were his family? At another banquet being held in Washington. At whose home? At the residence of Postmaster-General Wamsutter. Who was there? The president and all of his cabinet except two. Where were the other two? Secretary Tracy was at the Delmonico banquet and Secretary Rusk was at a private banquet in Washington City. The above are the questions and answers that will inevitably spring from the facts contained in the telegram of yesterday morning announcing the unexpected death of Secretary Windom. The questions are natural, the answers truthful, and both perfectly harmless and simple, in and of themselves, but will they prove so? We opine not.

THE FARMER, THE INVESTOR AND THE RAILWAY.

The most comprehensive, incisive and able paper ever prepared, by any writer, in our judgment, on American railway management and manipulation, is to be found in the February number of "The Arena." This courageous analysis of the methods of the great railway magnates of the country is from the pen of our fellow citizen, C. Wood Davis, who, by education and by taste, not only, but by experience, wonderfully well equipped for the work he has so thoroughly done. It covers twenty-three pages of the magazine, every paragraph of which bristles with facts drawn from the most reliable and authentic sources, rounding up with successive conclusions and logical sequences that have the irresistible sweep and the overwhelming fall of a cataract.

This article was offered to and refused in succession, by five of the leading magazines of America. Not a single editor of them was ignorant of Mr. Davis' claims and standing as a writer. The answer returned by one, probably, was the true one for all, and was, in substance, viz: "We dare not publish this paper."

We cannot give even a readable synopsis of the article. It is one of those productions so full of meat as to defy condensation or any other process of contrivance. Mr. Davis, in fact, employed weeks of time, covering a period of months, in the accumulation of facts and figures bearing what he, through practical experience as a former traffic manager and railway promoter, knew, he starts out with a statement of the total aggregated value of the railway properties of the United States, a sum which appears, nominally, to equal 60 per cent of the value of all the farms in the United States, but which he conclusively shows does not, in fact, equal 30 per cent of such farm values. Mr. Davis does not ignore or belittle, in any sense, the great benefits arising from railway construction in the way of development, but he hesitates not to go to the very bottom of watered stocks, funded debts, guaranteed mortgages, comprising total capitalizations, and of all the major and minor false charges, the interests and the dividends on which can only be paid as they are squeezed from the patrons of the roads in the way of transportation rates. Some of these facts, and which were handled editorially by the EAGLE a few months ago, such as the process of inflating the various kinds of stocks, the construction of branch lines to secure money to pay dividends, the payment of dividends when none have been earned by borrowing and further loading down the properties, are more fully elucidated in a plain, unadorned, but, we probably, possibly could have done.

In all Mr. Davis' tables and data, and in drawing deductions from the same, he leans to the safe and conservative side. For instance, he concedes an average cost of \$30,000 for every mile of road in America, which is a most liberal concession. He takes up also the municipal bond and features and the systematic way resorted to in freezing out the stock issued in lieu of such aid, etc., and winds up with ten propositions which the American statesman, the railway manager, stockholder and the security-owner will have to solve and answer to the satisfaction of the American people within the compass of not a very remote date, and the fundamental point of which answer must be, "the interest of less than five million people, however innocent as holders they may be, cannot and must not stand for all time as against the rights of the other fifty-five millions of people, comprising the industrial mass of the American highway known as the railroad."

The following from the Kiowa Review is news to the public, and must be a surprise to the authorities, at Washington. When the time first first by the president for vacating the Strip was extended to December, upon representations made by the cattle men, that they could not possibly remove their herds earlier without very great loss, and the date was so changed, it was supposed that the representations made by the cattle men and their pledges to vacate on or before the last date named, which, they agreed, would give them ample time to get out without loss, were made in good faith and would be lived up to, but from the Review's statement it seems that it was all a by-play, intended to mislead and deceive the public and the government; but with its scouts constantly on the ground it is hard to understand how the deception could be practiced for two months and not be found out. It is hoped the long-disputed lands will be opened for settlement in a short time, which appears to be about the only way to finally and definitely settle the vexed question. Here is what the Review says:

Probably the authorities at Washington and elsewhere have been impressed with a wrong idea, viz: that the cattle-men and their cattle are out of the Cherokee strip. If they have such mistaken ideas they should be informed of their mistake so they can correct it before the land is opened for settlement. We can cite numbers of herds south of Kiowa and we will give the location and number and the names of the owners in a subsequent issue. We understand that somebody by the name of Harrison, had issued a proclamation to the effect that the cattle were to be removed from the Cherokee strip on or before Dec. 1, 1890. This appears to have been a "fake," or the Messrs. Harrison and Noble fail to keep posted on governmental affairs.

Suffice it to say that the cattle are not out of the strip, and the scouts know it. Several papers down in Texas are engaged in an animated discussion of the question "when will the nineteenth century end?" A little reflection would settle the question. For instance, the first century ended in the year 100; the second century in the year 200; the third century in the year 300, and so on. The nineteenth century, as a matter of course, will end with the year 1900, just the same as the third century ended with the year 300. We are in the nineteenth century now and nearing its end.

Representative Sawyer, speaking to the naval appropriation bill in congress a day or two ago, made a detailed statement showing the cost of the new navy for hulls and machinery, and exclusive of arm and armament, under acts of congress passed up to the present time. Summarized, this statement is as follows: For five vessels (monitors), \$8,859,398. Four vessels, under act of March 3, 1875, \$1,367,666. Four vessels, under act of March 3, 1887, \$3,452,215. Four vessels, under act of August 3, 1886, \$6,410,471. Five vessels, under act of March 3, 1887, \$6,354,006. Eight vessels, under act of 1888, \$9,670,507. Five vessels, under act of March 2, 1889, two of which will cost \$1,632,771. Six vessels, under act of June 30, 1890, \$12,706,521. Total cost of hulls and machinery, exclusive of arm and armament, \$53,743,695; total number of vessels forty-three, enough if all were in commission to constitute a navy surpassed by but one or two nations of earth.

ALL OVER KANSAS.

There were thirty-eight accessions to the Congregational church in Sterling during 1890. A bill to drain swamp lands south of the Kansas river, and yet such a measure is pending in the legislature. The Patriot says the revival meetings at the several churches in Atchison are still in progress and souls are being saved daily. One of Abilene's chicken fanciers has spring chickens ready for market. But he doesn't say which spring, whether of '90 or '91. The first stake on the Omaha, Kansas Central and Galveston R.R. was pounded down at Lyons amid cheers Tuesday afternoon. H. F. Johnson, a freight conductor on the Frisco, was killed by a freight train at Winfield about noon Wednesday. It is reported in Atchison that Senator Ingalls and his family will go to Europe for more or more after congress adjourns next March. Atchison is a pretty good town. The Patriot says they haven't had a sensational shooting affair nor an epidemic there for a month. The News says that Saline county soil has not passed the turning point. The deeds of transfer are noticeably on the increase and in many instances the prices are well up for these times. An Atchison barber dislikes the word "barber" so much that he talks of having a sign hung over his door calling his business that of a locksmith. There would be no objection on the part of his patrons if he would keep in a handy place a key—to it his jaw. The fact that "great bodies move slow" is evinced anew in the case of Brother Bolton, who is now in the hands of the law, with his 330 pounds avoirdupois, almost a year to slide into the People's party.—Pratt Republican.

THE STATE NORMAL.

A Glimpse of the Great School Then and Now.

Twenty-five years ago Hon. L. R. Kellogg borrowed a few chairs from a church, a desk from the county treasurer's office, and other articles from other sources, went up into the second story of a little building in Emporia and opened to the world the Kansas State Normal school. Outside the dusky American savage, with his war paint on, skulked about in companies of one; rumors of a rebel invasion crept up on the southern breeze and the "Original Eighteen" were scarcely more engrossed with their lessons than with the thought that some of Bill Quantrell's Mexican citizens might happen along in between two days and celebrate a fresh rebel outbreak by building a bon-conflagration on the town site. But Quantrell and his savages, rebel and otherwise, are at rest beneath where the cactus and cocklebur should bloom; rumors of rebel raids have passed on and away forever, but the Normal has grown into the tallest and brightest realization of the prophetic significance of the Kansas note, "Ad Astra per Aspera."

The register now numbers more than a thousand students who have come from the farms and workshops of eighty-two counties of Kansas and from fourteen different states and territories. As a class they are model young men and women who have acquired, labor as the object of life, full of energy and imbued with an earnest desire to "act well their part."

The faculty is composed of seventeen enthusiastic teachers selected from the best schools of the country. They are anxious to answer the numerous inquiries that have come to me from readers of the EAGLE. The gymnasium and laboratories occupy three large rooms on the basement floor. The gymnasium is well supplied with rings, wands, clubs, and chest-weights for light gymnastics and walking rings, ladders and such other material for heavy gymnastics as space will allow. The laboratories are fairly well supplied with apparatus for the study of the natural sciences.

The library occupies three pleasant rooms on the third floor. It contains about 6,000 volumes, which is comparatively a small collection, but at first sight it has a thrilling, dazzling effect on the lover of books, who, with the exception of a few cheap folios, has been brought up on quotations and state stories, called from the patent inside of the average village newspaper. It is one of the most important features of the institution and should very largely determine one choice of a school. A friend wrote me asking of the advantages for acquiring a liberal education. I instead of him said: "If you cannot get a liberal education after being turned loose in the library you ought not to have one." He is in the normal now.

The music department, under charge of Prof. A. S. Thompson, of New York, occupies two fine rooms on the fourth floor. The school possesses six pianos and an organ, thus supplying accommodations for all who may wish to practice. Prof. Thompson is a specialist in his line and the school may be proud of his eminent services. The department of drawing, on the second floor, is well equipped with a line of casts, reliefs, models, etchings, stereoscopic views, etc. Miss May Clifford has charge of this department and is a very proficient artist.

The department of bookkeeping and penmanship has lately been incorporated into the course and is under charge of Prof. W. C. Stevenson. He is an expert book keeper and one of the finest penmen in the west. Prof. Stevenson is a pleasant deviation from the usual order of young men who hold such positions. He is in sympathy with honest effort, and is ready to give one a chance in the world. Reader, we cannot go further in this direction. I wish I might take you through Prof. Kelley's museum, the exhibit room and the department of manual training, where Stoll has been recently introduced. The class room would be an interesting study, for many of the teachers are authors of more than local repute; and if you insist, we will, at some future time, with the permission of the editor, take a stroll through the rooms and see him at work.

So you glance at the school then, and now you remark that it has had a phenomenal growth. Yes, but you will remember that it is in a word with Kansas history and that there have been many men connected with it whose names are synonymous with success—Kellogg, Morse, Welch, Murdoch (without whom Wichita could not have been Wichita), Ross, Wilkinson, Taylor and many others. It is a pleasure to note the material progress of the school, but nothing connected with it is more interesting than a character study of the men and women who have it under charge. No one who has met the training teacher, Prof. J. N. Wilkinson, can forget the shy humorist who occasionally steals into the classroom, or the pleasant smile which always precedes one of his good humored jokes. It is an inspiration to meet the genial president of the institution. No one who has ever taken him by the hand or looked into his kindly eyes, or seen him absent his daily duties, can fail to understand the spirit of enthusiasm which pervades every department of the school. A man with a head on him and a heart in him, I thought, after a day in his study, and about the building; a man with a body, gracefulness, spirituality and executive ability.

The greatest normal school in the west is the Kansas State normal, made so in a large measure by the active energy and kindly sympathy of its honored president, Dr. Albert R. Taylor.

A. E. NEAL.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Yes, Kansas is a Leader. In whatever direction she takes it must be concluded that Kansas is a leader. John is downed down from the walls upon the house of representatives at Topeka while it was requesting congress to defeat the election bill. And a day or two later the election bill was laid aside for good by the senate.

Some Fluorine-Facts. From the Atchison Champion. Adding the first figure to the second in 1891 gives us the third, and subtracting the fourth from the third gives us the second. And if we add all the figures we get the number of the century. These interesting facts ought to mean something, but we haven't time to find out just what.

Texas' Crimes Record for 1890. Statistics prepared by Commissioner Foster from reports furnished show arrests in Texas the past year: For murder, 598; theft, 2,950; arson, 61; robbery, 248; burglary, 548; forgery, 200; assault to murder, 781; assault and battery, 1,234; rape, 134; embezzlement, 125; all other charges and offenses, 6,382. Persons incarcerated, 13,274; including males, 12,339; females, 935; whites, 6,675; colored, 6,599.

Kansas and the World's Fair. From the Atchison Champion. It is ridiculous to think that Kansas can make a creditable display at the world's fair on an appropriation of \$150,000. Indeed, it is arranging to appropriate \$300,000 for her display. California will probably appropriate \$500,000, while Texas will appropriate about \$2,000,000. These states appreciate the value of a creditable display at the Columbian exposition. They know it will be the best advertisement they can give themselves, hence they are arranging for big things.

Oh, It was Gail. From the New York Republican. "Tell me with whom you associate," runs the old saying, "and I will tell you who you are." This may be paraphrased to read, "Tell me who it is rejoices and I will tell you what the victory is." When the news of the defeat of Senator Ingalls reached Jefferson City the legislature of the most honest of honest states of a state so devotedly important that its newspapers, in whose columns the name of the commonwealth is seldom seen, are supported by Kansas readers of a state once known as the land of guerrillas and latterly as the rendezvous of bandits—the medieval legislators of this ancient and decaying state passed a resolution of exultation and immediately adjourned to drink.

Good for All Three. The greatest good for the greatest number is the mark aimed at by all reformers, and to reach it secures the "green" acclaim of fame that can be had. It is a good thing for the reformer, for when an article of merit is sent to the market, it is made known by an up-to-date advertiser, and through a series of millions of names, prints the labor in mind gives us a fair newspaper article, the great washing living. Perfected by James Fyfe & Co. powder makers, have done all this. Sons, New York, have done it. It is not making! It is a matter of its life, it is your faith in an advertisement story is made in another column.

A Newspaper in Every Sense. From the Sedwick Postgraduate. P. B. Dillard, the nesting representative of that great metropolitan daily, the EAGLE, was around interviewing its many friends in this city Friday. The Eagle is without doubt the most independent and most sought for daily published in Kansas today. It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, and one that every true Kansan in southwest Kansas prides with commendable pride. Its battles are all fought in the interest of the greatest good for the greatest number, and in that way it is a power in the newspaper field. The EAGLE is giving the most complete report of the legislative proceedings of any daily in the state. The young man that looks after that portion of the program is truly a champion of the blue. Long may the EAGLE soar at the top, in the wish of the Pentagraph.

The Greatest Issues. To the question, "What are the great issues of the hour?" Minneapolis Journal received from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, the following reply:

1. Repeat the so-called McKinley tariff act increasing war duties on hundreds of articles.

2. Reverse the tariff downward to the point where it will cease to promote and foster trusts.

3. Let it remain high enough on European competitive manufactures to prevent underselling American products and thereby breaking down the workman's scale of wages.

4. Negotiate reciprocal free-trade treaties with all American countries, if possible.

5. "Sit down" on all federal fiat schemes for manufacturing cheap money by issuing directly the people, and on all other wild and imprudent projects of cranks and thereby avoid over-inflating national bankruptcy and ruin.

6. Greater Tuning Fork. While walking along the new elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, as a train passed over it at a fair rate of speed, the steel work gave forth a distinct musical sound, as though a great violin were stretched from Henderson to Monmouth streets. There was no tremble or jar, or click at the rail joints. Indeed, the sound did not come from the rails, but from the steel girders and pillars, and continued until the locomotive had struck the solid ground six blocks above. The sound is an octave above the deep bass of Niagara falls.

With a long vestiline train the effect will be startling. I venture to predict that the dwellers along the line will not complain of the noise of the passing trains, for, though somewhat loud, it is yet harmoniously musical. Hence it will not disturb anybody.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

The Alliance Grip. From an interview in Chicago Tribune. "Do you know the grip and the paw-word of the Alliance?" asked the writer. "Yes," replied the grip. "When an Alliance brother grips another that way," he continued, "the brother that gets the grips asks: 'Where did you get it?' and the gripper replies: 'In the field.' Then they come together, and when they separate the salutation is: 'Keep in the middle of the road.'"

The Ingalls of the Alliance. From the Topeka Journal. Jerry Simpson wore a high standing collar with white-wing points last night, and he quoted from Shakespeare, Carlyle and the Hindoo Vedas. He also adorned his throat with a dark red necktie. Jerry is the John J. Ingalls of the People's party.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

How BABIES SUFFER

When their tender SKINS are literally ON FIRE with ITCHING AND BURNING ECZEMAS and other Itching, Scaly, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Diseases, none but mothers realize. To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant and complete relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because so speedy) cure, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to be guilty of positive inhumanity. No greater legacy can be bestowed upon a child than a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood.

CUTICURA Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies, are absolutely pure, and may be used from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, with the most gratifying and unflinching success. TREATMENT.—CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, externally, instantly allay the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal raw and irritated surfaces, clear the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restore the hair, while CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

Facial Blemishes, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and blemishes, and simple humors and skin blemishes of infancy and childhood are prevented and cured by that most effective of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and purity the most expensive toilet and nursery soaps. The only preventive of inflammation and itching of the face, the cause of most facial blemishes. Price, 25c.

Ob, It was Gail. From the New York Republican. "Tell me with whom you associate," runs the old saying, "and I will tell you who you are." This may be paraphrased to read, "Tell me who it is rejoices and I will tell you what the victory is." When the news of the defeat of Senator Ingalls reached Jefferson City the legislature of the most honest of honest states of a state so devotedly important that its newspapers, in whose columns the name of the commonwealth is seldom seen, are supported by Kansas readers of a state once known as the land of guerrillas and latterly as the rendezvous of bandits—the medieval legislators of this ancient and decaying state passed a resolution of exultation and immediately adjourned to drink.

Good for All Three. The greatest good for the greatest number is the mark aimed at by all reformers, and to reach it secures the "green" acclaim of fame that can be had. It is a good thing for the reformer, for when an article of merit is sent to the market, it is made known by an up-to-date advertiser, and through a series of millions of names, prints the labor in mind gives us a fair newspaper article, the great washing living. Perfected by James Fyfe & Co. powder makers, have done all this. Sons, New York, have done it. It is not making! It is a matter of its life, it is your faith in an advertisement story is made in another column.

A Newspaper in Every Sense. From the Sedwick Postgraduate. P. B. Dillard, the nesting representative of that great metropolitan daily, the EAGLE, was around interviewing its many friends in this city Friday. The Eagle is without doubt the most independent and most sought for daily published in Kansas today. It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, and one that every true Kansan in southwest Kansas prides with commendable pride. Its battles are all fought in the interest of the greatest good for the greatest number, and in that way it is a power in the newspaper field. The EAGLE is giving the most complete report of the legislative proceedings of any daily in the state. The young man that looks after that portion of the program is truly a champion of the blue. Long may the EAGLE soar at the top, in the wish of the Pentagraph.

The Greatest Issues. To the question, "What are the great issues of the hour?" Minneapolis Journal received from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, the following reply:

1. Repeat the so-called McKinley tariff act increasing war duties on hundreds of articles.

2. Reverse the tariff downward to the point where it will cease to promote and foster trusts.

3. Let it remain high enough on European competitive manufactures to prevent underselling American products and thereby breaking down the workman's scale of wages.

4. Negotiate reciprocal free-trade treaties with all American countries, if possible.

5. "Sit down" on all federal fiat schemes for manufacturing cheap money by issuing directly the people, and on all other wild and imprudent projects of cranks and thereby avoid over-inflating national bankruptcy and ruin.

6. Greater Tuning Fork. While walking along the new elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, as a train passed over it at a fair rate of speed, the steel work gave forth a distinct musical sound, as though a great violin were stretched from Henderson to Monmouth streets. There was no tremble or jar, or click at the rail joints. Indeed, the sound did not come from the rails, but from the steel girders and pillars, and continued until the locomotive had struck the solid ground six blocks above. The sound is an octave above the deep bass of Niagara falls.

With a long vestiline train the effect will be startling. I venture to predict that the dwellers along the line will not complain of the noise of the passing trains, for, though somewhat loud, it is yet harmoniously musical. Hence it will not disturb anybody.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation.—Berlin Letter.

Hard Penitence. Carl Abel, retired corporal in the Warburgers contingent of the German army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offense was that he exposed the abuses practiced by German officers on German private, and commented on several sensational pamphlets cast in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives by lieutenants in command of them. The ostensible reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them. Abel's trial and sentence have aroused much indignation in all the German Liberal circles which consider his treatment a matter of simple pure intimidation